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tion, notes, and appendices; were the sizes of type considered, the ratio would be about 50 to 350. Happy the instructor whose freshmen in the time allotted to Lysias will read and digest seven pages of explanatory matter to one of text! The warning sounded in a recent editorial in this *Journal* seems to the present reviewer to be opportune. Hasten the time, however, when a series of avowedly advanced editions of Greek authors shall be needed in our country! Naturally, the voluminousness of this volume permits many valuable additions. For example, the appendix on "Money and Prices at Athens" is excellent, especially for the remarks on the "real value of the drachma as measured by its purchasing power."

Dr. Vogel has conceived his problem of revising the edition of Weidner (1893) very differently. Fourteen orations, with introductions and a considerable selection from Xenophon's *Hellenica*, are given in 164 pages. Emphasis is laid on the fact that this is not merely a "Schulausgabe" but a "Schülerausgabe, die also stofflich dem *Lehrer nichts* zu bieten hat." The "kurzgefasster Kommentar" is bound separately and has not come into the hands of the reviewer. If it be as good as the part before us, the edition is very worthy.

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*Sophocles' Antigone.* Translated by ROBERT WHITELAW. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. CHURTON COLLINS. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xlix + 56. \$0.35.

*Euripides' Alcesteis.* Translated by H. KYNASTON. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. CHURTON COLLINS. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xxx + 44. \$0.35.

In reviewing Professor Churton Collins' edition of Matthew Arnold's *Merope*, to which the *Electra* of Sophocles was added as a supplement (*Classical Journal*, November, 1906, p. 40), we remarked that "for the increasing class of non-Greek students it would be better to reverse what he has done, and, instead of editing the *Merope* and merely appending the *Electra*, to edit the Sophoclean play and append the English, as the subject of secondary interest." In the two volumes now before us Mr. Collins applies the method which he adopted in editing the *Merope* to two of the most popular of Greek dramas, and, we must frankly admit, with great success.

The reasons for editing Greek plays for non-Greek students are well set forth in the preface common to both volumes (p. iv):

When we remember the educational value from a moral and sentimental point of view, the deep interest and attractiveness on the human and dramatic side, and above all the historical importance, in the fullest sense of the term, of the Greek masterpieces, can there be two opinions about the desirableness of including them in all our school courses of liberal studies? So essentially, indeed, does the influence of the mythology and poetry of ancient Greece penetrate our own classical literature, verse

and prose alike, that a reader who has no acquaintance with them is not only unable critically to understand either its evolution or its characteristics, but is perpetually at a loss to follow its commonest references and allusions. He is arrested at every step. No one, surely, could question that some acquaintance with that mythology and poetry is as indispensable to an intelligent study of our national classics from Chaucer to Tennyson, as the letters of the alphabet are to a written sentence. Of all intelligent literary study the basis must rest on some acquaintance with Greek tradition: turn where we will, it confronts us; its presence, particularly in our poetry, is simply ubiquitous. And to say that at least an introduction to it should be regarded as part of the equipment of every decently educated boy and girl is to say what probably few educationists would dispute. This information could be easily, as well as most pleasantly, imparted.

How far this use of translations of the classics, in connection with the teaching of English literature, is in vogue in the United States, we do not know. We do know, however, that, in one of the best schools of California, a translation of the *Antigone* has been used in the senior English class for some years past with great success; and, if such a custom became more common, not only would more sympathy with classical studies be aroused among non-classical students, but what is much more important—a better background would be furnished for the study of our best English poetry. Both as an editor and as a professor of English, Mr. Collins is doing much to popularize Greek literature, and his careful introductions and helpful, though concise, notes will do much to recommend these inexpensive books to general use.

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*The Roman System of Provincial Administration.* By W. T. ARNOLD.

New edition, revised from the author's notes by E. S. SHUCKBURGH. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1906. Pp. xv + 288. \$2 net.

The methods which the Romans used in governing conquered territory varied in such large measure from generation to generation and from province to province that it is not an easy task to write a description of their administrative system which will be true of different periods and different parts of the empire. In his essay, as is well known, Arnold mastered these difficulties in an admirable way, so far as they could be overcome, by making his treatment partly historical, and by discussing separately the several provinces. His book still stands alone in its field, and contains an excellent résumé of the essential facts in the scheme of provincial government. Chapters i and ii are of an introductory character; chaps. iii-v trace the history of the administrative system from the acquisition of Sicily down to the accession of Constantine; chap. vi deals with provincial taxation, and vii with local government. The early death of the author prevented him from giving his work a thorough revision, and his friend and literary executor, Mr. Shuckburgh, who also died before the book appeared, limited his revision to the addition of some footnotes and the preparation of an index and a bibliography. Since the first edition appeared, almost all the published volumes of the